

left for pardon there,
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eely,
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cleansing stream,
washing stream!

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ntain.

in (B.J. 152).
le, did turn,
d fears;
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to tears.

s.

fountain,
Jesus' blood,
cleansing
e as snow;
rusting,
in my Saviour,
s,
herever I go.

did seek
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the world so blea',
wealth.

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nd free—
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sing.
e sealed—
waters bring
will yield.

Delay.

ORGAN.
nd o'er again.
n God,
and shame,
our calls,
name.

again, etc.

ceive,
bly cry,
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He's nigh

of grace,
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(B.J. 2).
white as snow!
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God!

, Lord!
before Thy throne!

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God!

re me here
throne!
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I make me pure
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THE WAR CRY



AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE SALVATION ARMY IN CANADA, N.W. AMERICA AND NEWFOUNDLAND

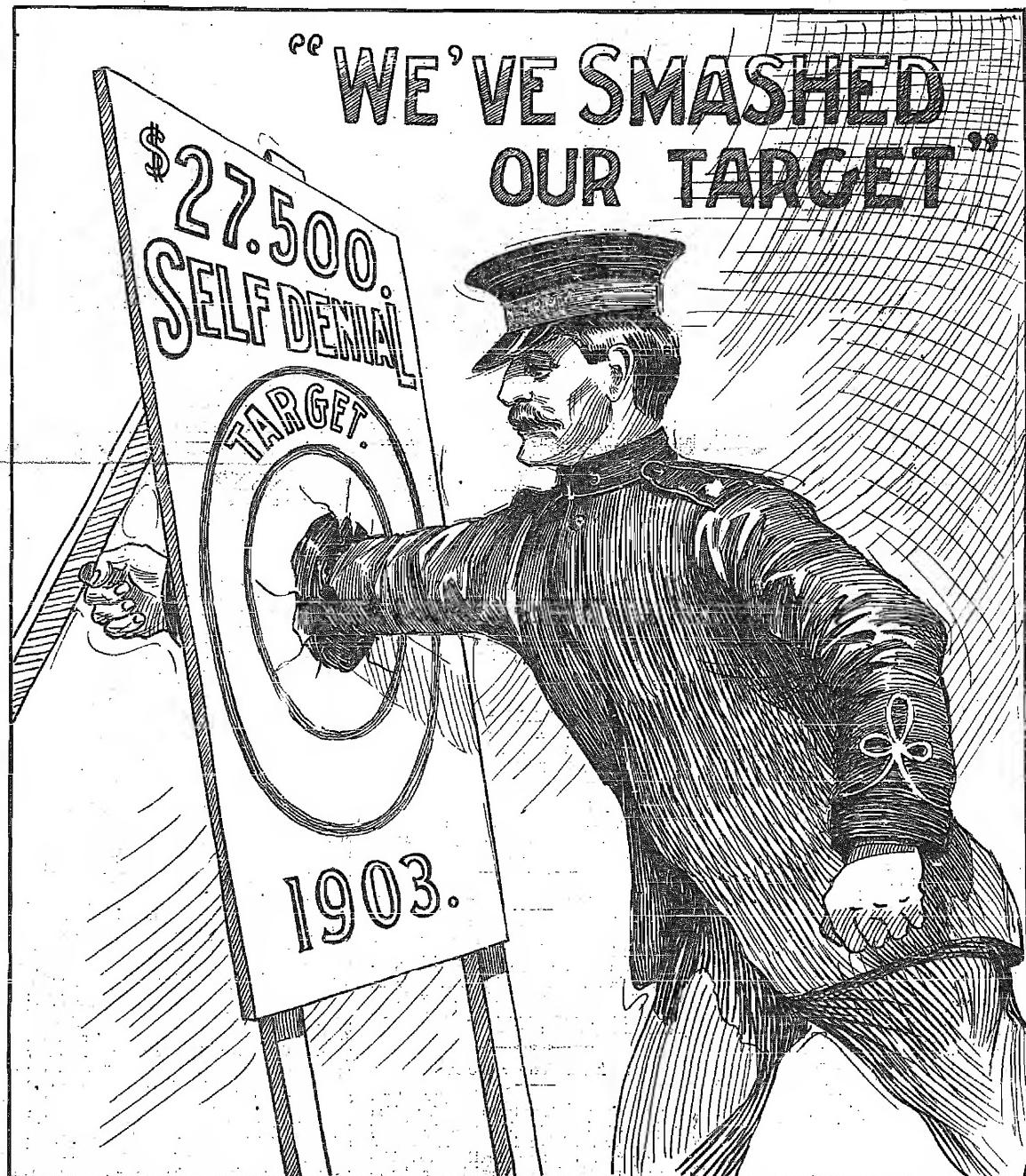
19th Year No. 39

WILLIAM BOOTH
General

TORONTO, JUNE 27, 1903,

EVANGELINE BOOTH
Commissioner.

Price, 5 Cents.



(See page 8.)

THE WAR CRY.

Notable Women.

MRS. GENERAL BOOTH.

(Concluded.)

Another of her hindrances, and one which was almost more difficult to overcome than weakness of body, was depression...

I wonder if you know what that is? If so, it will help you to realize that Mrs. Booth had to fight it also.

The devil seemed allowed to try and test her faith to the uttermost, and at times to blot out all peace and glory from her soul. During one such time of darkness she writes:

"I know I ought not, of all saints, or sinners either, to be oppressed. I know it dishonors my Lord, grieves His Spirit, and injures me greatly; and I would fain hide from everybody to prevent their seeing it. But I cannot help it. I have struggled hard, more than anyone knows, for a long time against it. Sometimes I have literally held myself—head, and heart, and hands—and waited for the floods to pass over me."

But our Army Mother did not give up working for God, and sit down in despair, because she was thus tried. One day, just before leaving for a great West-End meeting, in which God made her a flame of fire, she wrote this to one of her children:

"I have been very much depressed since you left—more so than usual. It is of no use reasoning with myself when these fits of despondency are on me. I must hold on and fight my passage through; and when I get to heaven the light and joy will be all the greater. If I dared give up working I should do so a hundred times over; but I *do* not."

Another and constant hindrance which our Army Mother had to fight for the greater part of her life was poverty. It was so difficult, many times, to make two ends meet. She had, during many years of her life, no regular money coming in on which to depend, and during that time it was a constant struggle to have her children properly cared for and give them the needed education.

But most of all did our Army Mother show herself a warrior in her own Salvation campaigns. In those early days there were no praying soldiers and Sergeants to be had to deal with the penitents—no one, either, to lead her singing, scarcely even to keep the doors or take up the collection. She would arrive in a town absolutely alone. A half had been taken in which she was to speak, and she would hire a tiny lodging, or stay in whatever home would receive her, and set to work. We can scarcely understand the loneliness of her position. Here was a proof of her mighty faith in God.

She began these solitary campaigns when her sixth child was but a few weeks old, and God most wonderfully owned her labors. At one time she saw one hundred grown-up people and two hundred children come to her penitent form in six days. But it was a fearful battle.

"I have a comfortable little cot to stay in," she writes to her mother from one such battlefield, "very small and humble; but it is clean and quiet; and when I feel nervous no one knows the value of quietness. I have felt it hard work lately. Many a time have I longed to be where the weary are at rest."

At Margate, some years later, she commenced her meetings without knowing one single person in the place. For some weeks she had not even a helper in the prayer meetings, nor one who would give out a song for her. Mrs. Booth could not sing herself, and there was often an awkward pause before anyone would be willing to pitch her tune. "If only," she said when the Army was fairly on its feet, "I had been able to command a dozen reliable people such as I could have anywhere now, I think I could have done almost anything."

Even more wonderful was her experience at Brighton.

The Dome, a great building holding three thousand people, had been taken for her meetings.

"I can never forget my feeling," says this soldier saint, "as I stood upon the platform and looked upon the people, realizing that among them all there was not one to help me. When I commenced the prayer meeting, for which I should think quite nine hundred remained, Satan said to me, as I came down from the platform according to custom, 'You will never ask such people as these to kneel down here?' You will only make a fool of yourself if you do." I felt stunned for a moment; but I answered 'Yes, I shall. I shall not make it any easier for them than for others. If they do not realize their sins enough to be willing to come and kneel here, they will not be of much use to the Kingdom."

The Lord set His seal upon Mrs. Booth's faith and courage, for the first to volunteer were two old gentlemen, both over seventy years of age; and she had ten or twelve at the mercy-seat before the meeting ended.

Writing from Portsmouth she tells the same story of loneliness and victory:

"You say, 'How do you get on personally?' Oh, I never was so hampered for help in every way in all my life! The most able man I have keeps a milliner's shop, and the one that opens for me generally is an overseer; so their attention is divided and the time limited. Pray for me. I never needed your prayers so much. This is a dreadfully wicked place!"

"Yet during the seventeen weeks of her stay some six hundred names were taken, and many of them wonderful trophies of God's mercy.

Having lived such a warrior's life, you think, very likely, that the death-bed experience of our Army Mother would be all peace and glory. But no. Right down into the valley she needed to use the sword of the Spirit and the shield of faith, for to the last Satan was allowed to test and try her.

But she fought on!

"One of my hardest lessons," she said in her last hours, "has been the difference between faith and realization; and if I have had to conquer all through life by naked faith, I can only expect it to be the same now. All our enemies have to be conquered by *faith*, not realization; and it is not so with the last enemy, death? Yes, if it please the Lord that I should go down into the dark valley without any realization, simply knowing that I am His, and He is mine, I am quite willing—I accept it."

This is the faith that made our Army Mother and all the Bible saints, such conquerors. It is the secret of their victory—the faith without which it is impossible to please God, and for which we all need to pray, "Lord, increase our faith!"

Fretful Song.

Fret, fret, fret,
About this and that and the other;
And many a joyous smile and deed
This soul-wearing fret doth smother.

Fret, fret, fret,
Worry, and grumble, and stew;
But the tender grace of a day of peace
Will never come thus to you.

What Religion Is.

Religion in daily life is a rule of conduct, a safeguard in perplexity, a refuge in danger, a solace in sorrow, a haven of peace.

Religion is in one sense a matter for the body as well as the soul, for it teaches us to honor the body as "the temple of God." Religion is the immovable spirit, that penetrates, inspires, and pervades all thought and action.

Thank God for Work.

Thank God every morning, when you get up, that you have something to do that day which must be done whether you like it or not. Being forced to work, and forced to do your best, will breed in you temperance and self-control, diligence and strength of will, cheerfulness and content, and a hundred virtues which the idle never know.—Charles Kingsley.

"SLEEPEST THOU?"

BY ELSIE M. GRAHAM.

"And He cometh, and findeth them sleeping, and saith unto Peter: Simon, sleepest thou? Couldst thou not watch one hour?"—MARK xiv.

37.

Sleepest thou, when foes are wakening?

Sleepest thou, thy Lord betrayed?

Sleepest thou, His cause forsaking?

When He looks to thee for aid?

Sleepest thou, when angels hover?

Sleepest thou, when God is near?

Sleepest thou, when thy soul's Lover

Comes to counsel, strengthen, cheer?

Sleepest thou, and brothers yearning

For a kindly word from thee?

Sleepest thou, and blind souls spurning

The glad Gospel of the free?

Sleepest thou, when hands uplifting

From the dark, o'erwhelming wave

Of sin's current, where they're drifting,

Souls are calling thee to save?

Sleepest thou, and millions dying?

Sleepest thou when thou shouldest pray

That the Lord may hear the sighing

Of the heathen far away?

Sleepest thou—as weakly yielding

To the selfish cry for rest,

When thou might'st seek, and be shielding

Some poor lost one in thy breast?

Sleepest thou, when souls are turning

From the light, and liberty?

Sleepest thou, when lust is burning,

Robbing men of purity?

Sleepest thou? If thou art sleeping,

A false peace doth calm thy brow.

Oh, awake! thy watch be keeping!

Brother, sister, sleepest thou?

A Cure for the Blues.

A well-known doctor, of Minneapolis, who has made a specialty of nervous diseases, has found a new remedy for "the blues." As no drugs are administered, he has felt safe in experimenting with at least half a hundred melancholy patients, and now declares himself thoroughly satisfied with the good results of his treatment. His prescription reads something like this: "If you keep the corners of your mouth turned up, you can't feel blue." The directions for taking are: "Smile—keep on smiling—don't stop smiling." It sounds ridiculous, doesn't it? Well, just try turning up the corners of your mouth, regardless of your mood, and see how it makes you feel, and then draw the corners of your mouth down and note the effect, and you will be willing to declare "there's something in it."

The doctor treats his nervous patients to medicine when necessary, but, when the case is one of pure melancholy without bodily ill, he simply recommends the smile cure. He has the patients remain in his office and smile—if it isn't the genuine article, it must at least be an upward curvature of the corners of the mouth, and the better feelings follow inevitably. The treatments are followed up regularly, and the patients all testify to their good effect. It takes considerable persuasion to induce some of them to apply the cure, and, of course, the greatest number of patients are women, for when a man is blue he is bound to be blue in spite of everything, but a woman is more easily persuaded to try to find a cure.

The doctor declares that if persons will only draw down the corners of their mouths, and use sufficient will power, they can actually shed tears. On the other hand, if they persistently keep the corners of their mouth turned up, pleasant thoughts will chase away the gloomy foreboding. His discovery grew out of an experiment in his own home. His wife was of a nervous and rather morbid temperament, and when in a despondent mood he would ask her to "smile a little," until the saying came to be a household joke. But it brought about good results. Then came an inspiration to try the same cure on others. The doctor has not patented his remedy, and it is free to all who choose to take advantage of it.

China is the world, and if on land and sea towards the res menaces to the

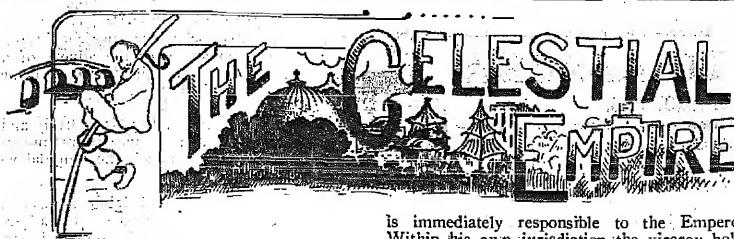
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A Great Field for Evangelical Effort, Comprising Four Hundred Million Souls, only Touched as Yet by the Salvation Army.

China is the greatest compact Empire of the world; and if it was equally equipped for war on land and sea, and took an hostile attitude towards the rest of the world, would be a great menace to the nations of the globe.

But in spite of the rioting and massacres which have taken place occasionally, mainly due to popular ignorance and superstitions worked upon by unscrupulous priests and officials, the great mass of Chinese people are peacefully inclined.

Taking China as a nation, if age be a matter for boasting, it yields to no country in that regard. Centuries before the mythical Romulus reared the walls of his city on the banks of the yellow Tiber, before the famed towers of Ilium overlooked the sunlit waters of the Mediterranean, long ere Egypt and Babylon was, and while still the Celts and Saxon, savage as the fierce animals they hunted, roamed the wild wastes by the Caspian Sea, the Chinese were a people dwelling in cities, with fixed laws and customs, and rejoicing in a civilization unsurpassed even by many modern nations.

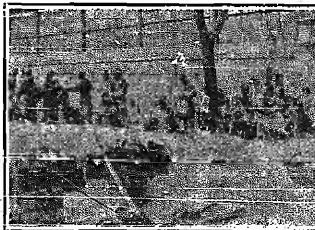
In race the Chinese belong to the Turanian branch of the human family and are, therefore, akin to the Turks, the Hungarians, the Basques found in France and Spain, the Finns, the Esquimaux, and, according to some ethnologists, to the red men of North America.

The Chinese system of Government is, in theory, an absolute monarchy. The Emperor is supreme throughout the country. His word is law. He is the source of all authority. He has simply to speak to advance whomsoever he may choose to the loftiest position, or to send to execution the greatest in the land. And, no doubt, were the throne occupied by a man of strong character, the monarchy would be absolute in reality as well as in name. But when the Emperor happens to have no force of will, as at present is the case, his power is frequently usurped by others, whose close relation to the Emperor gives them the opportunity to dominate his mind. It is notorious that the real ruler of China to-day is the Empress-Dowager, a woman formerly a slave, but who, by the determination of her will and the overwhelming influence she possesses in the royal palace, completely keeps the country in subjection.

The Chinese Empire is divided into Provinces, each of which is ruled over by a viceroy, who

is immediately responsible to the Emperor. Within his own jurisdiction the viceroy holds unquestionable sway, regulating, according to his pleasure, the laws of his Province, and directing all its public affairs. Indeed, although every Chinaman, if he be charged with an offence, has the right to claim a fair trial, he may be adjudged guilty should the viceroy so determine.

Next in order to the viceroy comes the mandarin. The class to which this official belongs has charge over the districts into which the provinces are split up. For the manner in which the mandarin exercises his authority he is accountable to the viceroy. The people of his district can in no way interfere with him. They are entirely at his mercy, and too often they are



A Main Thoroughfare, Tien-Tsin, China.

merely considered by him as instruments by which he may fill his coffers.

Officials in China are notoriously corrupt, and money, not the welfare of the state, is the object they keep in view. They impose the heaviest exaction upon the people; and in the cases brought to be tried before them, they give their decisions in favor of the litigant who can offer the largest bribe.

The Chinese have no aristocracy like that of Europe. There is a nobility, but it is not by descent. Education is the basis upon which it stands, and it is open to all. In order to enter it a man must show himself to be possessed of certain literary qualifications. For this purpose examinations are held at stated intervals in the Provincial capitals, the successful competitors at once passing into the mandarin class.

When a man is thus ennobled, it is his ancestors that are elevated in status, instead of his posterity, as with us. Chinamen cannot understand why a man's descendants should be supposed to possess any virtue by reason of the blood that is in their veins. According to the Chinese view, whatever splendid qualities a man may possess, the credit is due to his ancestors, who are, therefore, entitled to share the honors he enjoys.

But it is not in regard to this alone that the people of China are at variance with western races. In almost everything connected with their life they are the very antipodes of us. With us, for instance, the seat of honor is to the right, with them it is on the left. We take off our hats in token of respect, they keep theirs on. Our sign of mourning is black, theirs is white. We shake hands on meeting, they shake their own. On the street we keep to the right, they to the left. We blacken our shoes, they whitewash their shoe-soles. We look upon the brain as the seat of intellect, they the stomach. The needle of our compass points to the north, theirs to the south. We read from left to right, horizontally; they perpendicularly, from right to left. We cut our fingernails, they deem it aristocratic to have theirs from one to five inches long, often protecting them with a silver sheath. A coffin is the last gift we should think of tendering to a friend, they consider it the most acceptable years before it is needed.

In nothing is the contrast between the Chinese and western peoples shown more markedly than in religion. Christianity is a faith that bids men gaze into the future, and, therefore, makes for progress. The Chinese religion, on the other hand, teaches those within its pale to look solely to the past. Three distinct systems of belief are recognized by the state, and followed indifferently by the people; but, whatever their nominal faith, all classes are given to the worship of their ancestors. And it is this feature of their religion that keeps their glance turned towards the ages gone by, and prevents them advancing like western nations. To the Chinese mind the past is encircled by a halo which makes it appear to transcend the present and the future. It is their golden age; all their efforts are bent towards preserving its main characteristics; and not until they cease so to regard it will they be open to the influences of modern civilization.

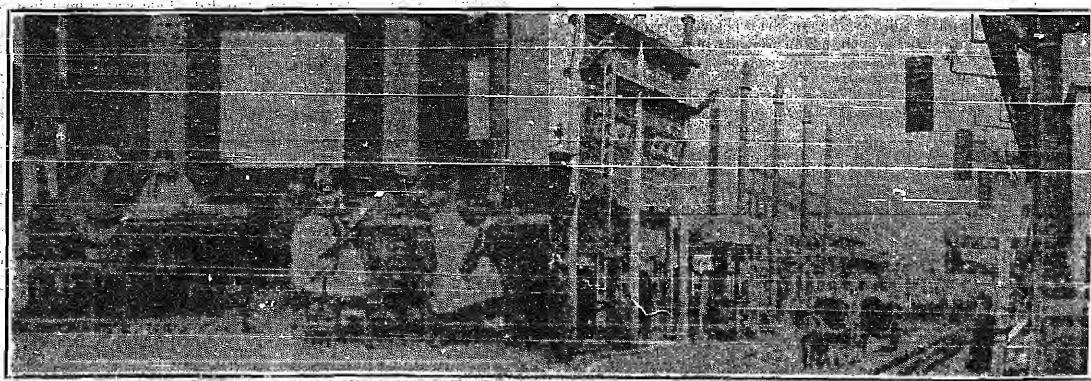
The Christian missions have made some progress, and they have now probably nearly two million Chinese converts, of which probably three-parts are Catholics and one-fourth Protestants.

The Salvation Army is not doing any missionary work in China, although we have a Chinese corps at Hong Kong, and work among the Chinese in Australia, Hawaii, and San Francisco; in the latter place a Chinese War Cry is published.

May the day be not far distant when the Salvation Army shall contribute her share to the evangelization of that vast nation.

Sin and Its Punishment.

There was a man who committed a foul murder, in a Scottish castle, upon a young bridegroom, at whose marriage festivities he had hypocritically assisted. The assassin took a horse in the dead of night, and fled for his life through the wood and winding path. When the sun-dawned he slackened his pace, and, behold! he was emerging from a thicket in front of the very castle from which he had fled, and to which, by winding paths, he had unintentionally returned. Horror seized him. He was discovered and condemned to death.



A Street Scene, Peking, China.

ON THE WAY TO ALASKA.

II.—THE WESTERN METROPOLIS.

By LIEUT.-COLONEL FRIEDRICH.

LEAVING North Bay on Monday night we tramped along the northern shores of Lake Superior until Tuesday night, arriving at Fort William about eight o'clock in the evening. Here I was cheered by meeting Staff-Capt. Phillips, who is down for some special meetings in the sister towns of Fort William and Port Arthur. A wedding is one of the numbers on the program.

Capt. Gamble brought a pot of hot, fresh, black tea and a sumptuous lunch, which lasted until I had dinner at Winnipeg with Mrs. Staff-Capt. Phillips.

Winnipeg was reached at noon on Wednesday. It was a tropical day. The city is growing in every direction. Many fine blocks of stone or white brick are going up, and a number of others have been erected since I was here a year ago. Numerous residences are also in the course of construction. During the last year three large business blocks were erected within a block's distance from our Citadel. Progress is noted everywhere.

Not only the city as a whole, but the Salvation Army in particular, is progressing. Ensign and Mrs. Sloté have, during their eleven months' command, improved their time, their corps, and their building. The Ensign has removed the two square, box-like ante-rooms which were situated on each side of the old platform, and enlarged the latter so that it extends right across the whole width of the hall. He has also purchased about one hundred high-back chairs for the platform, and now he can accommodate a splendid array of soldiers there. The change makes a wonderful improvement in the appearance of the hall, as well as in the meeting, placing the band and soldiers to better advantage.

Not only has the Ensign increased the platform, but likewise the soldier's roll by adding 78 new names, having now 260 active soldiers on the roll. Then there is the new illuminated sign, made artistically of colored glass, and lit up by electricity, which hangs over the main entrances, and can easily be seen from Main St. It attracts people to the meeting place, and might be imitated with profit by many corps.

I received a very enthusiastic welcome at Winnipeg. A nice crowd attended, and two souls sought salvation at the conclusion of my meeting. This is my spiritual birth-place, and I met quite a few old friends who were here when I first found salvation in the old Victoria Hall sixteen years ago.

Major Burditt introduced me with a speech that made me blush. He is paying flying visits to the corps of his Province. He has visited all his corps once, and is on his second round. He also keeps the Chancellor and Cashier going at a good rate. The Major is full of faith for the future. Amid the difficulties which he meets with in the smaller places, he also has some encouragements. Finances are satisfactory and crowds are improving. The need of whole-hearted, consecrated, and experienced officers is

felt especially. Who will answer: "Here am I, send me?"

The Major took me to see the Rescue Home. Adj't. Kerr has just expelled the last germs of various diseases which have held her prisoner for months. Diphtheria, measles, and chicken-pox were all fought in turn, and conquered, and now she breathes freely again. I saw the ground secured for a new Rescue Home and Maternity Hospital. It is well located and of good dimensions. The Adjutant has great faith in being able to pay for the land before Christmas comes around, and is laying herself out to collect the means for this purpose in the Province. We wish her every success. Winnipeg ought to have a good Women's institution.

At present twelve girls and nine children are

NOTES BY THE WAY.

I learn that Mrs. Schneider (nec Staff-Capt. Aggie Cowan) rejoices over the advent of a little daughter. She wants the officers to come to Winnipgosis to dedicate it.

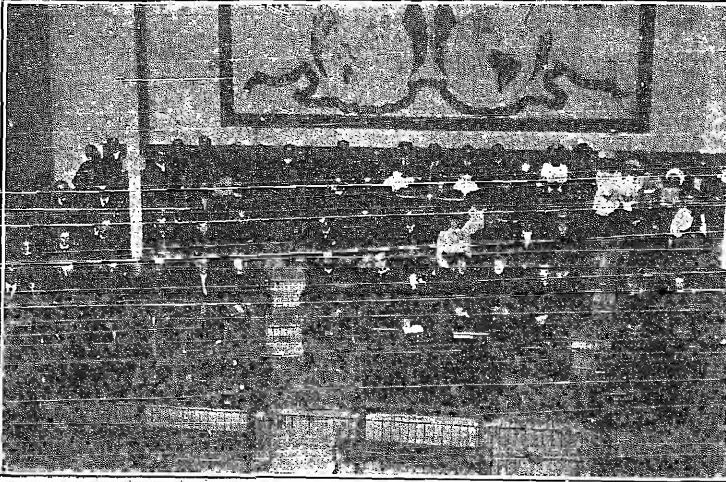
Ensign Smith, of the P.H.Q., is as lively and as courteous as ever. His office bears unmistakable evidence of his genius in the many labor-saving devices everywhere.

Ensign Sloté was busy helping a woman whom he had got from the police, who had arrested her for being drunk. She appeared very grateful and determined to be better.

Major Burditt tells me that the Jamestowne comrades have collected \$700 towards the purchase of site and the erection of a new barracks. We wish them every success in this direction.

Winnipeg City Hall has now installed a clock in its tower. This will now furnish a long-felt want to Staff-Capt. Page when she visits the Western Metropolis again. (I am now speaking in parables.)

Mrs. Adj't. Habkirk is taking a well-earned



Snapshot of the Winnipeg Platform During the Visit of Lieut.-Colonel Friedrich.

in the Home. Adj't. Kerr states her cases turn out very satisfactory. The Government Inspector expressed himself highly appreciative of all he saw of the Home. What a pity that quite a few cases have to be turned away now for want of room.

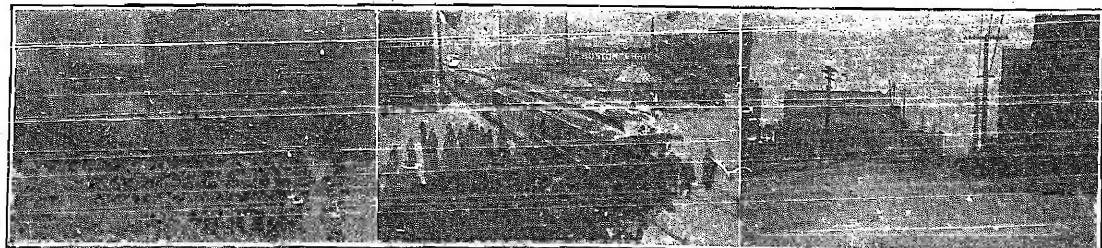
The officers had prepared a social tea for Thursday afternoon, and there I met some well-known faces. Major and Mrs. Burditt, Mrs. Staff-Capt. Phillips, Adj't. Kerr, Adj't. Taylor, Ensign and Mrs. Sloté, Ensign Smith, Captain Bristoe, Capt. Gillam, and others were present. I felt in the midst of comrades who were one with me in seeking to bless and save mankind, and to lift high the glorious standard of our beloved Army. Amid the loneliness and other discouragements of the Prairie Province, they have to stand alone, depending, in many cases, for the support only upon the Everlasting Arms. May their persistent, faithful toil bring them a rich harvest of souls.

rest at Winnipeg. She was present at the social tea so kindly arranged by Mrs. Staff-Captain Phillips and Mrs. Sloté.

Major Burditt proposed to send to the Commissioner assurance of unwavering loyalty to God and the flag, which was met with a unanimous and enthusiastic approval by the score of officers present at the tea.

Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Peyron conducted a campaign at Marchiennes, Belgium, following the General's visit. There were big crowds at the meetings, and some interesting cases of conversion are recorded. One was a man just out of prison. Another was an ex-officer.

Commissioner Higgins went to Switzerland to conduct the Ascension Day Campaign at Zurich. The meetings were held in a large tent erected on a site outside the town. Brigadier Roussel served the Commissioner as interpreter.



A Cool-Looking March, Winnipeg, Man.

The General Leaving Winnipeg for the U. S. A.

Progressive Winnipeg, showing four large structures in course of erection within a block of S. A. Citadel.

From what we can form a fair idea of the difficulties we contend, yet it is any way, to find which our brave are subject. They daily in the mind and the fact that sufficiently developed hardships is a mark of its officers.

The climate missionaries, in the country have laid down.

Major Goo

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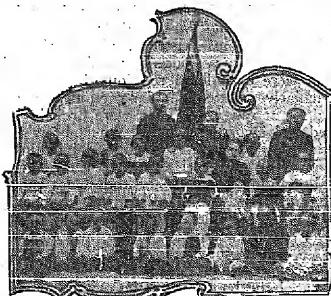
JAVA.—(Continued.)

From what we have read in last week's Cry we can form a slight idea of some of the peculiar difficulties with which our officers have to contend, yet it is extremely difficult for us in any way to fully understand the privations to which our brave officers in this missionary field are subject. Their lives are those of self-denial daily in the interests of the Kingdom of Christ, and the fact that the Army has men and women sufficiently devoted to undertake such work and hardships is a tribute to the self-sacrificing spirit of its officers.

The climate, as a rule, is hard upon our brave missionaries, consequently young as is our work in the country, already some of our comrades have laid down the sword for the crown.

Major Glover has recently written some up-to-date and interesting particulars, of which we give our readers the benefit.

"War Cry readers may think we are 'bushed,' not having heard from us for some time. We are alive, however, and God has helped us. I



A Group of Teachers and Scholars at One of Our Day-Schools, Java.

am pleased to say that, in spite of many difficulties, we have had some victories. The officers are working and praying to bring about success for the Kingdom.

"The note of praise I want to sound out is for the number who have been forward seeking to know the Saviour. Over eighty have expressed a desire to have salvation. Very many of those who come to the penitent form are very dark in their minds with regard to spiritual things. They have to be dealt with like little children, and nursed and cared for afterwards. It is difficult always to keep in touch with them when they return to their villages, thus their soldier-making is not a rapid progress.

"In connection with our work at Batavia, God has given great blessing. Not only have souls been saved, but twenty-four soldiers have been enrolled, and recruits have expressed a desire to become soldiers when the officers consider they are suitable. A good work is going on in this corps under Capt. Somerville and Lieut. Stevens, who are marching on to victory, having crowds and blessings.

"At Poerworedjo the officer is fighting on single-handed, and is keeping saved and happy. In addition to his corps work, he has the oversight of the work amongst the poor, who are housed and cared for in a bamboo building erected for them, about ninety feet long. The Assistant Resident Governor is very kind towards us, and appreciates the efforts put forth to help the people.

"At Sapooran we have begun a good Social work amongst the poor Javanesse natives. We shelter women and children, and can accommodate forty children. There are some most pitiable cases under our care. The change in their appearance, after having good food for a time, is wonderful, and they benefit in every way. Ensign and Mrs. Thomson are delighted with their work, and it certainly does great credit to them. Twelve sought salvation here, and some are doing well.

"All the inmates are taught to work, even to the youngest child, such things as they are able to do. They are also being properly schooled and taught their own (Javanesse) language by a native helper, whom I have secured and have

in training, and they are also taught Malay. By this training their future lives will be blessed.

"God has given us souls at Semarang. It is cheering to know that some are under our care, and I hope they will develop into true followers of Jesus. It is very hard for those who set out to be Christians to go forward; the odds are so great against them. Thus for the few who give signs of having received the light, and who follow it, we praise God. Capt. and Mrs. Bill are in charge of the corps. Their health is not robust, and in consequence they do not feel as strong to do their work as vigorously as they would like.

"God has given us some signs of His blessing and power at Pati. Capt. Haley and Lieut. Carter are in charge, struggling on with the language and battling with difficulties and their new surroundings, but they have conveyed the cheering news that twelve have sought to know Jesus as their Saviour. These comrades have had their taste of fever, which they do not consider a very pleasant thing, but God has brought them through, and they are believing to see victory in the place.

"At Rembang the officers, Capt. Young and Aspirant Soem, have been praying and working to bring about a revival in their midst. God has given them a few converts, and much cheer and comfort in their own souls. A good work is being done here amongst the poor. On an average about 150 come to the officers each week. They give them rice, and in many cases the wounds and sores that have eaten right to the bone, are washed, dressed, and mollified with ointment and suitable lotions. God will give His reward to the labor of this kind.

"Then there is our Social work in Semarang, for which the Government finds all money to meet expenses, and also supplies sufficient medical supervision. They have given us free hand in running the work, which is carried on in a splendid building, with plenty of water, which is so essential in work of this character, especially in such a hot country as Java. We have had over 280 people under our care, and nearly all suffering from very bad sores, etc. In many cases they come in with poor bodies, emaciated by lack of food and proper attention, but the change in them in a short time is marvelous. Meetings are held amongst them; they are taught the Saviour's love, and they seem quite contented and happy with their lot. When they get well enough to return to their villages they are sent home, but in some cases they return, liking the care and treatment of the Salvation Army better than they get in their dessar.

"From the commencement of the work—April to August (a period of five months)—we have, in our Social operations in Java, provided food and accommodation as follows:



Major J. H. Glover

Is well known to many of our Canadian Salvationsists, of the old school, or those who have never left. He joined the Canadian army in 1867, and was appointed to duty in 1870, serving overseas in Canada, and married Capt. Rebecca Holloman in '87. He was transferred to Australia in 1891, and has since that been connected with that command. Unusual interest centres around his present appointment in Java, which is Australasia's missionary field.

"36,204 provided with sleeping accommodation.
"98,694 provided with meals.

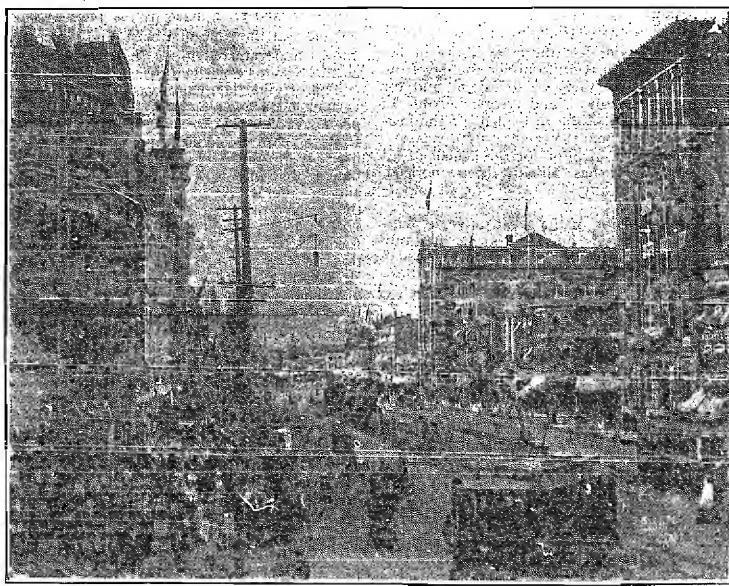
"Many were assisted with money and clothing, and nearly all secured medical treatment. For any help and blessing He has enabled us to give to these poor natives we praise Him.

"Mrs. Major Glover and Staff-Capt. and Mrs. Broutier, assisted by Lieut. Heinst and Giol Nio, are carrying on the work in Semarang, which to be understood must be seen, and to be seen is not to be forgotten.

"God has also given us a splendid privilege. We have had granted us free traveling for every officer in Java by one of the leading railway companies, and also on one of the leading steam tram lines, which is virtually a railway, and runs over 100 miles into the country. This concession is something to be grateful for, and it is certainly a great consideration to our work.

"We have had our difficulties as well as our successes, but God has been our sufficiency. The health of the officers has in some cases been poor at times; fever has attacked them, but, on the whole, they have kept in good spirits, and have done their best for the Kingdom.

"God is ours; He is our Helper."



Main Street, Winnipeg.

NOTES ON GENESIS.

SECOND DAY TO CREATION OF MAN.

Genesis i. 6-31.

SECOND DAY.

God willed that there should be a firmament. The dense mist that hung over the face of the deep was of itself a body of water, hence how necessary was the firmament—that cloudy expanse—by which means was made possible that great reservoir, in which are stored up the rains, so essential to the fertilizing and refreshing of nature.

"Next to the light is the law of the atmosphere, so necessary to life in the vegetable and animal world. Here it is set forth as supporting the floating vapor, and keeping in suspense a fluid of greater specific gravity than itself."

THIRD DAY.

God willed that the waters should be gathered to one place and traced the limit of oceans and rivers, so that they might be arranged in the best interests and for the convenience of the race.

"Let the dry land appear." How powerful is God's mandate, for at His command the waters rolled back to their limits, and the dry land rose up out of the midst of the waters.

Again, the analogy in the creation of nature and the creative power of God in operation in man forces itself upon us as we read this wonderful narrative. We have met many whose moral and spiritual nature seemed submerged by the predominating influence of evil, and seemed as though nothing but the works of darkness could ever be manifest in their lives. Then suddenly we have seen them brought into contact with the creative genius of the Divine, and lo! the evil has been forced back to its limits, and out of the depths there has arisen a new nature—and, therefore, a new life—adorned with the fruits of righteousness.

Then God not only commanded that the land should appear, but also that it should be fruitful—"and the earth brought forth grass, and herb, yielding seed after his kind, and the tree yielding fruit, whose seed was in itself, after his kind."

God does not use His creative power for display, but for a practical purpose. Thus when His power has been made manifest in our lives, He expects that we shall be fruitful "in every good work."

FOURTH DAY.

"And God said, Let there be lights in the firmament of the heaven, to divide the day from the night; and let them be for signs, and for seasons, and for days, and years. And let them be for lights in the firmament of the heaven to give light upon the earth; and it was so."

The importance of light for the benefit of all phases of nature has already been noticed. Without it life of any kind would be an impossibility.

The contemplation of the great universe, with its myriads of worlds infinitely larger than our own, and some having a more remarkable solar system than ours, is perhaps the greatest illustration of the infinity of the Most High that we can think of.

FIFTH DAY.

"And God created great whales, and every living creature that moveth, which the waters brought forth abundantly, after their kind, and God saw that it was good."

SIXTH DAY.

After having made the earth, and graced it with the beauties of the vegetable creation, God now makes "the beasts of the earth after their kind, and everything that creepeth upon the earth after his kind."

Then, as a splendid climax to the whole, comes the

CREATION OF MAN.

"Let us make man." In using the plural

form for the first time it seems that God was anxious that man should know the real character of his Maker. As man was to be a triune being, and, therefore, made in the likeness of the Creator, God now intimates the three-fold attributes of His own Being.

There should not be any great difficulty in accepting the fact of the Trinity of the Godhead—even though we cannot begin to comprehend it—when in man God has given such a marvelous expression of a three-fold—yet a harmonious whole—being.

"The Trinity is seen in creation as well as in redemption, though it shines out more conspicuously in redemption. Still, it is of deep significance that this sublime truth is first revealed in the creation of man, as showing that redemption was not an afterthought, but was in the mind of God from the beginning."

What an interesting study there is in the difference of the constitution of man to that of the lower animals. The latter were God's creation made quite apart from Himself. When He makes man, however, He forms his body out of the dust of the earth, but "breathed into his nostrils the breath of life," and endowed him with a spiritual and moral nature that marks him as a higher creation, and distinct from the creation that preceded him. Thus, in great measure, we see that man is the offspring of God, and that, as he came from His Creator's hands, and arose from his Creator's kiss which awakened him into life and spiritual being, was in the image and likeness of God in spirituality, righteousness, and true holiness, in glorious freedom of will, and in the possession of a moral nature so unsullied and obedient that the conscience latent in that nature had not been awakened by the least wrong-doing.

Though the original majestic temple called "man" has been plundered and marred by the vandals of unrighteousness, yet there are some marks of beauty still left, and when the re-creative power of the Holy Spirit is brought to bear upon it how much of its primitive majesty can be developed, and the image of God restored!

OUR SACRED CHARTER.

2. THE OLD TESTAMENT.

By the term Old Testament we understand to-day these books of the Bible which were in existence, and recognized by the Jews as sacred writings, at the time of Christ, and which were known and referred to by the early Christians as the Scriptures, which mean writings.

The original language was Hebrew, and the various books were mostly written in the first place on rolls of skin, a few on the sheets made from the papyrus plant. In the beginning of the multiplying of the early books of the Old Testament the copying was rather carelessly done, and the literal text varied somewhat, but when the Jews returned from their captivity, under Ezra, the sacred rolls were collected and a uniform text was adopted, by destroying all variations.

The Palestine Jews recognized only the books of the Old Testament of the present English Protestant Bible as holy, excluding the Apocrypha, which is a part of the Bible of some other languages, and of the Roman Catholic edition.

The Hebrew sacred Scriptures were divided into three sections, namely, the Law, the Prophets, and the Writings.

The Law comprises the so-called books of Moses, which are:

1. Genesis—History of the creation and of mankind to the Patriarchs.

2. Exodus—History of the liberation of the Jews from Egyptian bondage, and the moral law.

3. Leviticus—The priestly law.

4. Numbers—The social and political law.

5. Deuteronomy—The summary and application of the law.

The Prophets include the books of—
Joshua—The conquest of Canaan.
Judges—The dark ages of Israel.
Samuel—The founding of the Kingdom.
Kings—The political history of the Kingdoms of Israel and Judah.

Isaiah—The evangelical prophet.
Jeremiah—The prophet of sorrow.
Ezekiel—The priestly prophet.

The twelve minor prophets.

The Writings take in Psalms, Proverbs, Canticles, Job, Ruth, Esther, Lamentations, Ezra, Nehemiah, and Chronicles.

The divisions mark the various times at which one group was added to the collection of accepted sacred Scriptures.

The Law marks the first books which were kept sacred by the priesthood, for the priests were the keepers of the Law, and when people came to the temple to "inquire of God," the priests gave judgment in harmony with the sacred rolls.

When the Law was little observed prophets arose at various times to enlarge upon the Law. Divinely inspired, they gave an interpretation of the Scriptures in harmony with the Divine will and according to the condition and understanding of their times and generations. Their writings were collected long after their death, and added to the holy books, which were henceforth called *The Law and the Prophets*.

There were, in existence, also—written at widely-different periods—a number of rolls, which were considered religious, but were not particularly selected for instructions, or as a standard of religion. They were probably collected and incorporated with the Hebrew Bible about the time when Antiochus Epiphanes, of the Maccabean period, ordered the destruction of all religious writings of the Jews, and the latter, in a revival of religion and patriotism, collected such to hide and preserve the same.

The oldest known version of the Old Testament is the Septuagint, so-called from the supposed council of seventy Jews who, it is said, translated the books from the original Hebrew into Greek, at Alexandria, about 280 B.C. This became necessary, as the Jews of the Dispersion had adopted the Greek tongue, and Hebrew was rapidly becoming a dead language.

INSTRUCTION DRILL.

What a Soldier Should Know About His Duties and Privileges, and the Teachings of the Salvation Army.

II.—REPENTANCE.

In true repentance there are always six different experiences. They may not in every case be noticed by those obtaining salvation, but, nevertheless, they will all be there.

There will be a deep conviction of having sinned seriously against God, and that sin is a great evil, hated by God, injurious to man, and exposing those guilty of it to the wrath of God.

True repentance includes *deep regret on account of sin*. When a man repents he will be very sorry for having committed sin, and that not only because of the misery it has brought upon him and those about him, and the danger to which it exposes him, but because sin is an evil thing in itself.

True repentance includes *restitution*. If a man sees that his sins have injured any person about him—that is, if by his conduct he has wronged; he must abandon them. The false man must give up his lying, the dishonest man must abandon his dishonest practices, the drunkard must renounce the drink, which leads him astray, and the publican must stop selling the liquor, which destroys the bodies and souls of men. No man can be said to repent of his sins who does not at once resolve that, by God's help, he will do such wicked things no more, and who does not actually give up doing wrong so far as lies in his power.

True repentance also means the *renouncing or giving up of sin*. It is not enough that a man should see that his past ways have been wicked; he must abandon them. The false man must

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Local Officers' Page.

Valley City's Veteran.

Sergt. Mowyers was converted in the Salvation Army in Valley City in 1897, and has proven a faithful soldier of Jesus and the Army from that time.

The Sergeant always has been a source of blessing to the officers of her corps, her faithfulness having won the confidence and respect of all who know her, while her consistent life has been the means in God's hands of winning a number of souls for the Kingdom.

Though nearly sixty years of age, the Sergeant is never absent from a meeting which it is possible to attend,

and it is ever her delight to be upon the street with her comrades to tell out the message of salvation.

The Sergeant is also a staunch believer in wearing the uniform and carrying out the principles of the Army at home or abroad.—Capt. Askin.



Sergt. Major Mowyers,
Valley City, N.D.

Bethwell Braves.

TREASURER H. L. NORTHCOTT.

I first heard of the Salvation Army through reading an account in the Glasgow (Scotland) Herald, March 13th, 1880, of a riot in the streets of Basingstoke, Hampshire, which accounts left a very bad impression of the Army on my mind. I first met the Army when Lieut.-Colonel Jack Addie and Brigadier Joe Ludgate were holding meetings in London, Ont. Out of curiosity I went to see and hear them, became convicted that they were men of God, and that my cloak of morality, in which I so much prided myself, would not save me. Finally yielding to the pleadings of God's Spirit, I afterwards became a soldier under Capt. Mrs. Shirley, fought on for a time under much persecution and difficulties, when later, becoming angry at what I considered the unjust treatment of a comrade, backslid over it.

In 1888, having lived for some time in Detroit, my husband brought me the news that the Army were to open fire on Baker St.

Through the earnest efforts of the officers I was brought to see my wrong in leaving God for the wrong-doing of men. (I would not go to the Army, so they brought the Army to me,) and, bless God, He gave them words to speak which brought down my stubborn will and brought me to a loving, living Saviour, and, bless God, I have been His in the Army ever since, and shall be till I die. With Jesus, sweet Saviour, I am satisfied. No tongue can tell what rapture fills the heart where Christ dwells.

♦ ♦ ♦

Sergt.-Major Henry Northcott was born in Northlew, Devonshire, England; converted at twenty years of age under the preaching of Rev. Mr. Coles in a Bible Christian Chapel, he united with that church; came to Canada about two years later, bringing letter of membership to the church here. Some three years after this he met the Army for the first time in London, Ont, when Lieut.-Colonel Jack Addie and Brigadier Joe Ludgate were holding a meeting on the market. Became a soldier under Capt. Shirley, fought the fight for a time, grew cold in his soul, and finally backslid altogether. Again met the Army in Detroit in the year 1888, came back to God, took up his cross, was, with his wife and several others, sworn in under the dear old flag in Detroit No. II. Spent some blessed years fighting for the Lord, when he got a soldier's transfer to Canada, continued in the fight for a while, when the enemy again had the upper-hand, but only, thank God, for a short time, when he came to God determined that He

alone should have His way with him, and, bless His dear name, he has never felt like going back to Egypt again. His testimony is to-day: "I love the dear Lord more and more as day by day He reveals to me more of His great love and wondrous saving and keeping power. I am determined to be a true soldier for God in the Army until He calls me home."

A Veteran of Sherbrooke, P.Q.

Treasurer E. Maskill is a Salvationist of eighteen years' standing. Up to the time of his



Treas. Maskill,
Sherbrooke, P.Q.

conversion he was a leader amongst the boys in all kinds of fun and mischief. The ballroom had a great attraction for him, but shortly after the Army opened fire in Sherbrooke he became convicted of his sins, and after resisting the Spirit for some weeks he knelt at the penitent form. Adj't. Hatlie Yerex was in charge. He became at once an active soldier and shared in the tough fighting, which included sticks and stones at every march and open-air meeting. His occupation is a brass and iron moulder.

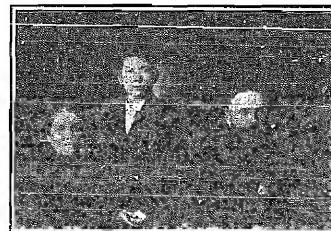
Some four years after he was saved he became acquainted with Sister Houlton, who was also a Salvationist. The result was a Hallelujah Wedding, and to-day Treasurer Maskill and wife, with their four little juniors, are marching on thanking God for having ever met with the Salvation Army, and rejoicing over the chance of working for God in its ranks.—E. Magee, Ensign.

Father Peardon, of Charlottetown,

GIVES HIS TESTIMONY.

"I feel a little of the prophetic fire this morning. I believe I ought to love God with my whole soul and strength. I don't know, brethren—I would like to say in truthfulness—I don't know of anyone but what I could do good to. I know of no enemy that I have in the world. If there should be any I pray God to forgive and convert them—I love them very much.

"I have been sitting here and listening to the brothers and sisters telling their experience, and do you know what I have thought? If only we could get God to pour down the Holy Ghost on us, and make us fully alive, how my heart would



Sergt.-Major and Mrs. Mottart, Summerside, P.E.I.

rejoice! I know a little of that Holy Ghost power. What shall I say about it? It's like electricity, going right through and through you—fingers and toes—all through, driving all sin right out. He says, 'I will come in and sup with you, and the feast shall be everlasting love.' I don't deserve one-half, or one-quarter, of the love God bestows on me. But there it comes—word measure! pressed down! shaken together!!! and running over!!!! Hallelujah for ever! I can't help shouting 'Hallelujah!' I feel so full. It will spring up, just like that. He told the woman at the well of Samaria."

The Color-Sergeant.

BY LIEUT.-COLONEL PUGMIRE.

"The Color-Sergeant should be a man of some personal appearance and true devotion; and better still, if one can be found, who has had notoriety for wickedness in the place. The more striking example he is of the success of salvation efforts the better, and the greater will be the impression produced by the colors, if carried through the town and neighborhood." Quoted, from the Field Officers' Regulations.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Color-Sergeant should himself fully understand the true meaning of the colors—the red a type of the blood of Jesus, which was shed for all the human race.

"It was for all our Saviour died.
It was for all He was crucified."

The blue, a type of holiness. "God hath not us unto uncleanness, but holiness." "Without holiness no man shall see the Lord." And the yellow, a type of the Holy Ghost, the third person of the Godhead, and the Sergeant should know for himself that the blood, once shed, cleanses him from all uncleanness, and the Holy Ghost fits him for service for God.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Color-Sergeant ought to wear full uniform. Nothing looks so much out of place as the leader in a march to be out of uniform. We hear the other day of a certain bearer of the colors wearing a grey "Christy stiff." How ridiculous!

♦ ♦ ♦

The Color-Sergeant should be a regular attendant at all the open-air and marches, and if he finds it impossible to be at all, he should inform his officers, so that someone may be appointed to take his place during his absence. The writer has noticed that in some corps open-air the colors are conspicuous by their absence. Now, an open-air service is not complete unless the colors grace the proceedings, and what looks better than the procession to be headed by our "glorious flag"?

♦ ♦ ♦

The Color-Sergeant should take good care of his charge. The colors should be carefully stored. To leave them all unfurled in the corner of the barracks, gathering dust and dirt through the week, or thrown on one side as if of no value whatever, will simply make them contemptible in the eyes of the people. They should, when not being used, be carefully furled and placed away in good keeping.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Color-Sergeant must be a man of good judgment, and be on the watch constantly for coming horses, and when occasion needs it, to quickly furl or lower the flag. Many a what-would-have-been serious accident has been averted by prompt action on the part of the Sergeant.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Color-Sergeant should be a prompt man, and should never be late for an open-air and march. The colors should be there first every time; and in this way the Sergeant can be an excellent example to others, and be made a great blessing to the officers and the corps.

♦ ♦ ♦

Some Color-Sergeants seem to have mistaken their calling, and imagine because they carry the flag and head the procession, they have the right to march up or down whatever street they wish. Such is not the case. The Sergeant is under the direction of his officer and the corps Sergeant-Major, and must go just where he is instructed.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Sergeant must preserve his colors from all indignity and damage in the open-air. But while he does this he must show the best spirit, and be an example of forbearance, and not strike or assault anyone. At the same time he will do all he can to protect the colors.

♦ ♦ ♦

Lastly, and not least, the Color-Sergeant should be a good Salvationist, baptized with the love of Calvary, and a faithful, devoted follower of Him who sweat blood-drops in Gethsemane, and poured out His blood for sinners on the cross.

The War Cry.

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All Cheques, P. O. and Express Orders should be made payable to EVANGELINE BOOTH.

All remittance to be written in ink or by typewriter, and on one side of the paper only. Write name and address plainly.

GAZETTE.

Promotions—

Capt. A. H. Fleming to be ENSIGN.

Capt. Francis Clark to be ENSIGN.

Appointments—

ENSIGN SABINE, St. George's, Ber., to Anherst, N.S.

ENSIGN JANE I. ANDREWS, Amherst, N.S., to St. George's, Ber.

Married—

Capt. Robert Askin, who came out from Portage la Prairie, March 25th, 1895, and is now stationed at Valley City, to Captain Nettie Meyer, who came out from Fargo, November 2nd, 1896, and was last stationed at Larimore, at Fargo, by Major Burditt, 9.6.03.

EVANGELINE C. BOOTH,
Commissioner.



The Target Smashed.

We have not, as yet, received the complete Self-Denial returns, but sufficient information has reached Headquarters to enable us to say that the target for the Territory has been reached.

Word comes from the far Pacific, where difficulties have been many, that they have rolled up the splendid total of \$3,300, or two hundred dollars over the target, while the Central Ontario Province expects to go one thousand dollars over the amount aimed at, bringing the total for the Province up to the magnificent sum of \$5,000. West Ontario Province comes in with flying colors with the target reached—\$3,400. The target of the Eastern Province—\$6,800—is safe, and if we are not very much mistaken, there will be quite a few hundred dollars over this amount, if we know Lieut.-Colonel Sharp aright, and his brave Eastern officers. The North-West is secure with \$4,000, while a cable from Newfoundland tells us our warriors there have come out on top.

Word has not yet been received from the East Ontario Province. Brigadier Southall, the Special Efforts' Secretary, will doubtless be giving detailed particulars in the Cry as soon as possible.

"I knew it would be so," is a phrase we are at times tired of hearing, yet when applied to the splendid total for the Self-Denial effort, which has been rolled up by our self-sacrificing officers, soldiers, and friends throughout this Territory we think it permissible, although it is true the Army has had to deal with a few croakers while fighting for this grand victory.

Of course we were sure it would be victory; as we glance at the annals of the past we cannot once see marked there the word "Defeat." The results of the present effort, together with the annual financial schemes which have preceded the present one, call forth our loudest and most fervent praises to God for His goodness, our heartiest congratulations to our troops, and our

warmest thanks to our friends who rally to our assistance year after year. We take it as an evidence that the work of the Army continues to have the appreciation and sympathy of the public generally.

We can but say "Well done!" All who have put their shoulder to the wheel and have helped to carry the burden of this great scheme God will reward, and the wheels of the Gospel will go the faster, homes will be made the brighter, and thousands more sinners reached with the wonderful salvation of Christ as a result of the noble and self-sacrificing efforts of our soldiers and friends.

Great Revival at North Sydney, N.S.

(By Wire.)

Royal Albert Hall crowded on Sundays and the barracks packed week-nights. Attendance for the first ten days in June three thousand and eighty. Forty souls sought salvation during those days. Collections up. The grand revival still going on. Glory to God!—Mrs. Ensign Parsons.

Yorkville Roused.

Major and Mrs. Stanyon, with the Training Home Staff and Cadets, had a grand time at Yorkville Sunday night. Good crowds, good interest, and seven souls at the mercy seat. It was a most pleasing sight to see backsiders coming home to God. Cadets took hold in fine style.

FROM UNCLE SAM'S DOMAIN.

Our German work in the United States is extending. There are now to be two Divisions instead of one. This important move will undoubtedly mean the opening of new corps.

The officers and soldiers of Denver, Colo. corps have again been arrested by the police of that city. The policeman notified our comrades to "move on," giving as his reason for interfering with them that a saloon-keeper objected to their presence. A few minutes later a young man in the crowd stepped out and asked our comrades to pray for his soul. They knelt with him, and while they were yet upon their knees, and in the midst of their prayers, the obstreperous police officials, under command of Police-Captain Delaney, placed them under arrest, and took them off to the station-house in the patrol wagon. At the police-station they were permitted to go on their own recognizances, carrying away their bass drum and flags. The next morning Chief of Police Armstrong granted them their discharge. This is the Army corps in the famous Red Light District.

President George Bates, of Pomona College, Claremont, Cal., writes as follows regarding our Farm Colonies in the U. S. A.:

"Such work as you are trying to do in this line is worthy of all commendation, and all possible support of good citizens everywhere."

Two recruits recently enrolled by the Provincial Officer at New York V. were forgiven while kneeling at the drum in the open-air, and the P. O. states they are equal to the most intelligent soldiers made in New York City.

Ossining, the city in which is located the famous Sing Sing Penitentiary, has been successfully opened, with good crowds and one soul.

For a long time the building used for the Salvation Army Men's Training Home in Chicago has proved to be quite too small, and in other ways quite unsuitable for the Army's needs. To find a building that was thoroughly suitable, and at the same time within the reach of our means, was no easy task. At last, however, the goal has been reached, and a most substantial and beautiful piece of property is being purchased in a most excellent location.

The home was built by a wealthy citizen for his wife; as she was ten years his junior he fully expected she would outlive him. The original cost of the building was \$33,000. It is three storeys in height; four if you choose to count the finely-finished basement floor. Neither money nor effort were spared in the erecting, finishing, and furnishing of the place, every possible contrivance that could contribute to the comfort, ease, and convenience of the occupants having been thought of and provided for.

Three years ago the unexpected happened, and the mistress of the home died. In their bitter grief the family only thought of getting away from the scene of their sorrow, and so closed the home and left it, just as it was.—dishes in the cupboard, pots and pans on the stove, even soap in the soap-dishes. For three years the owner refused to either rent or sell the place, but when recently the Salvation Army asked him for a lease upon the building, he relented, and offered to sell it to the Salvation Army for \$10,000, in easy payments. The property was such a good one that the offer has been promptly accepted by our officers.

OUR ARMY

GLOBE GUARDIANS

Great Britain.

The Chief of the Staff, Mr. Bramwell Booth, met five hundred Young People's Locals in council at the Clapton Congress Hall recently with blessed results. The Chief magnified the Army's work among the children, and showed how it could more successfully be done, indicating important advances.

A report speaks of it in the following terms: "As we go to press the Chief of the Staff's continuing his Junior Local Officers' Councils at Clapton. Never have our Locals, and especially our Junior Locals, so clearly realized and recognized their chance as they do at the present time. There is a deep hunger for God abroad, and an interesting desire to be Divinely-filled for their great work. The attendance was beyond all expectations."

Colonel Peart, Chief Secretary for Australia, has safely arrived in London, Eng. The English folks say of him:

"Colonel Peart, looking as fresh as paint, and as buoyant and sanguine as ever, reached Tilbury on Friday."

Recently a young man, well-dressed and wearing a gold watch and chain, was on his way to throw himself into the Thames, after a diabolical spell of drunkenness and debauchery. As he approached the river he noticed the words "Salvation Army" over our Metropole in Southwark Street, and felt constrained to enter. Half an hour later he had given himself to God, and the following day he returned to his friends in Surrey.

The following news of a Social character concerning our institutions in Great Britain will be found of interest:

Five tons of rags and string are assorted weekly at the Battersea Elevator.—At present there are over forty saved men belonging to the Bradford Metropole.—Fifty gallons of soup and stew, and 180 gallons of tea and coffee are consumed daily at the Bourke Street Metropole.—Two hundred and forty tons of sorted waste-paper were shipped from the Battersea wharf recently.—A large cupboard and staircase, for the Jewish Synagogue, is being made at the Hanbury Street Joinery Works.—A woman in a provincial town, who had no near relatives, was on trial for child-murder. The circumstances were particularly sad, and Mrs. Bramwell Booth offered to reeve her. She was accordingly discharged on condition that she came to the Salvation Army.—At the conclusion of a service of song, given by the officers of the Hanbury Street Shelter, three old dames went to the front in order to sign the pledge. One said it was the twenty-seventh anniversary of her wedding day, and she thought she could do nothing better to celebrate it than to become a teetotaler.—The tin works section of the Battersea Elevator turns out three thousand Grace-Before-Meat Boxes and Naval and Military Drums weekly, and also ten gross of all sizes of oil cans. In addition to this, the men are always busy making and repairing sweet tins for a well-known jelly-making firm. Any orders received at Battersea Elevator for any description of tin-work will be promptly executed.—Among the testimonies given at Bolton, on the occasion of Mrs. Booth's recent visit, was one from a man who had been in prison 178 times. He is now a Salvation Soldier. His father had been hanged at Lancaster for murdering his mother. Among those who got converted in the meeting was a man who had served fifty terms of imprisonment.

The days of war are certainly not quite over in the Old Land, judging by the following report:

"Cambridge Heath.—On Thursday the Cadets who had arrived for training at Clapton marched forth to their respective Training Corps. The open-air Brigade was given a warm reception. A zig-zag march through Globe Road, Bethnal Green, attracted a crowd. Hun-

dreds of children swarmed around the ring. Then a drunken man rushed into the ring, knocking down a Cadet, and striking the Sergeant in the face. The crowd, however, sided with the Cadets, and the man was forcibly taken away. A sin-sick soul was captured and led to the Cambridge Heath Citadel, where he gave himself to God. Brigadier Mitchell conducted the week-end meetings. In the afternoon things were very lively. The Cadets opened fire outside a public-house called the "Good Intent," but had not held forth long when the public in and his customers showed signs of rebellion. One Cadet, however, entered the public-house, from which he was speedily ejected. Both he and the Cadet who went to his rescue were soon surrounded by a hissing crowd, but the Cadets fell on their knees and prayed for their adversaries, even while beer was being thrown over their heads. One sinner surrendered at night."

A high official at the Russian Court, the Baron Othon de Coxuxhoevden, who is greatly interested in the Social Work of the Army, is making a tour of our Social Institutions in London. Brigadier Jolliffe had the pleasure of conducting him over our Battersea Works a few days ago, and the Baron is to visit the Land Colony.

Australasia.

Brigadier Graham, State Commander for South Australia, is expected shortly in England, where he takes a short furlough. The Brigadier emigrated to Australia twenty-four years ago, and four years later became an officer in the Salvation Army.

Holland.

Commissioner and Mrs. Estill conducted the opening of the Dutch Prison-Gate Home last week. The friends of the Social work are greatly interested in this extension. The press was well represented, and has given very favorable reports of the proceedings.

Finland.

Colonel Ogrim, promoted to the rank on taking over the command of Finland, is now on his way to that very interesting country. God give him a prosperous time.

The Slum Officers of Helsingfors, Finland, invited two hundred widows and children to dinner in the Temple. The Headquarters band played during the dinner-hour, after which a good meeting was conducted. The poor people were more than grateful for the kindness they received.

The recent Finnish Congress, to which we referred last week, "from start to finish was one of continual avalanche of glory, Holy Ghost fire, and power," resulting in 116 for salvation, and 296 for entire sanctification.

Sweden.

A meeting for hooligans was led by Commissioner Cadman in a dining-room of our Stockholm Food Depot. Two hundred and fifty invitations were sent out, and there were 150 responses. The lads were greatly interested in the Commissioner's sketch of his career and experience.

Norway.

Commissioner and Mrs. Ridsdel have had a very successful tour in the west of Norway. At Bergen over fifty souls sought salvation, and at Stavanger, a difficult field, there were twenty souls out. Since visiting these corps, news is to hand of further victories.

Germany.

Twenty-five new soldiers were sworn in at Hamburg during Commissioner Oliphant's recent visit. The hall was well filled, and there were earnest seekers for salvation at the penitent form.

The visit of Commissioner Oliphant to Breslau, Germany, was marked by fifteen souls at the penitent form. This greatly cheered the officers and soldiers.

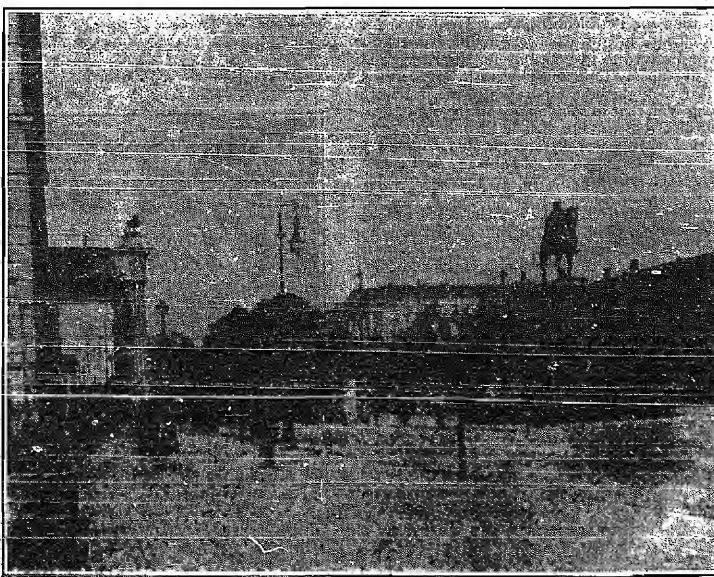
Denmark.

Staff-Capt. Fish, of Denmark, after a short visit to England has returned to his duties in connection with our Danish Social Work. He declares that his observations there will be of great service to him in Copenhagen.

South Africa.

The financial result of our recent Self-Denial effort in South Africa is \$22,500. This is the highest total ever reached, and is \$3,000 above last year's effort. Commissioner and Mrs. Kilby, with all our South African comrades, are to be heartily congratulated on this magnificent result.

A police-court officer has been appointed at Cape Town, who deals personally with every woman before she appears in court, and holds out a helping hand to her. She visits the jail every day.



Unter den Linden, Berlin, Germany.

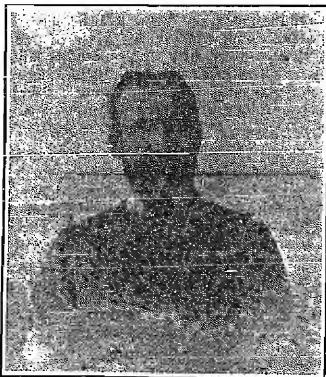
This is the most famous thoroughfare of the Prussian capital, the "Unter den Linden," or "Under the Lime Trees." The name is somewhat inappropriate at present, for there are few trees now in this busy street, and these are not in a very flourishing condition. Like most German cities, Berlin is admirably paved, and its streets are well-kept and clean.

A REVIEW OF THE Life of Colonel Junker.

BY BRIGADIER COMPLIN.

(Concluded.)

It has been said that the call to "Come and suffer" has always more effect upon noble natures than a call of self-interest. It was so here. The auditing of the accounts "gave him the greater insight into the lives of poverty and self-denial that were being lived by a couple who had been accustomed to comparative lux-



The Late Lieut.-Colonel Junker.

ury in the United States . . . and he saw Germans, one after another, joining the first couple, and rejoicing to spend their whole lives in toil for the lost, although their toilings were made comparatively fruitless by the desperate measures adopted by the Wurtemburg Government against them. Instead of anything he saw, or failed to see, deterring this thorough observer, he was only the more eager to join in this great war." Even the opportunity of "a wealthy marriage with a most attractive young lady, counted for nothing when he found sincere little for Jesus." He disengaged himself from legitimate business and pleasure that he might please Him who had chosen him to be a soldier. Referring to this separation of himself from every weight, he writes: "I have determined to give up all business transactions, and so it was all right that nothing came of the application for Petroleum shares. The reason for the change in my plans lies in the fact that I have resolved to live entirely for the Lord, and to give up my time and powers to His service. I fear it might be a hindrance to me if I were along with that to keep up my business interests, and also that to take part in any undertakings carried on in a worldly spirit would cripple my spiritual life, and so cripple also my usefulness. Therefore I wish as far as possible to lay aside any such partnership."

While many have had their resurrections from the death in trespass and sin previous to knowing us, the voice of the Army has almost universally been to them: "Loose him and let him go."

Thus he writes in explanation of his enlistment with us: "The churches ordain their ministers, the laymen go and do, but cannot launch out into the work. True, a man can be a local preacher, but the Army lets him loose to go and do whatever there is to do. There is no form standing in the way of work."

"What liberty do you give your people?" said a spokesman minister to the General at a meeting of clergymen in Toronto.

"Liberty to work," replied the General, and Herr Junker, like many others, availed himself of that liberty. Said he: "The Army gives me so much work to do that I can make the best of every hour and minute, and fully employ all my faculties." "In the church I was still so bound and kept back, whereas in the Army a man can put out all his strength."

"The Army took hold of me to make me work with them, rather than to let me remain

simply a friend, and that was how they got me, you see." We officers ought to remember this.

The late Major Elmslie exercised a fine influence on him, as his Training Officer, and, well-to-do man as he was, he wanted no favors, but cleaned boats, windows, floors, peeled potatoes with the other Cadets as readily as he had done.

To the last "it did not matter to him whether he lived us in the meetings, or in any other sort of work."

Says one, "He came and worked with us in our garden, and he helped us to chop our wood, talking to us all the time."

"I have seen him, when Colonel," says another, "take a bundle of War Crys under his arm and go out and sell them in the public-houses and streets."

He would conduct a great campaign, or keep a door, according to the need of the hour.

Like Paul, who once wrote about marriage with the limitation of authority, "I, not the Lord," he gives his similar duties in his military training for the Fatherland. He writes of this: "They could scarcely believe the joy it gave me to do all that for Jesus."

Such a man was bound to rise, and rise he did, but he was a big enough man to bear the most rapid promotion. To him the insignia of rank was never a caste mark to separate him from his brethren, but a mark of increased responsibility to a wider brotherhood and a more perfect ministry, consequently he was never above his brethren, only to serve them the better.

We must leave to the readers of the book the many more important subjects touched on in the course of this edifying life-story, only concluding with a reference to what was perhaps the prime secret of his beautiful character and glorious life. "Amid all and above all, and more important than all, he was a man of prayer." "Whenever you are puzzled, pray," was his constant advice to young officers.

Re-opening of Tweed Barracks.

On Saturday, Sunday, and Monday our barracks was re-opened. The services were conducted by Brigadier Turner, assisted by the national revivalists.

Saturday night was a never-to-be-forgotten time. Everybody seemed glad to be back in their old native spot. Staff-Capt. Turner (through whose untiring efforts the property has again come into the Army's hands) was especially elated, and called together all on whom he was glad to be home again. Color-Sgt. Grayson also greatly excited, with Secretary Garrett jumped up and down like a rubber ball, and exclaimed that he was trying the platform a bit, if it was green and soft.

The Brigadier complimented the soldiers and friends on the neat appearance of the building, and also thanked the old friends who had done so nobly in giving their money and sympathy to help along the good work.

Sunday evening from knee-drill to the night meeting, Mrs. Adj't. Kendall and wife, with Capt. Miller, the afternoon, taking for her text, "Oh, that I were as in methuselah now!" Numerous were the comments on this address by those who attended.

The Brigadier's subject for the night meeting was, "What became of the mortgage?" This was dealt with in a very forcible manner.

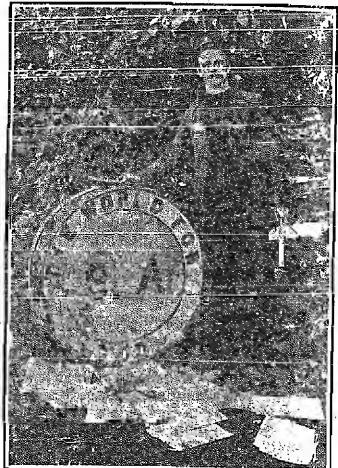
Monday night was the wrap-up of these meetings. The Bishop of Belleville and his Conate were present, and made it very interesting for certain classes of sinners, especially the frequenters of circuses.

The National Revivalists are remaining for a week's special meeting, and the War Cry will no doubt bear from them later on.—Prairie Chickens.

PROMOTED TO GLORY.

"ALL IS WELL."

Heapeler.—On May 27th death visited our ranks and claimed one of our faithful handmen. After a few days illness Brother Edgar Dearling passed peacefully away to the better world. He left a bright testimony, assuring those who were with him at the last that he was going to be with Jesus. To his brother, who stood by his bedside, "All is well, Will, all is well."



On Sunday night a memorial service was held. The hall was packed to the doors and there was deep conviction. Many comrades spoke of the blessing our departed comrade had been to them. Every heart was touched when his brother Will, son of "the good life," mentioned his last message to him, which was, "He trusts to God."

We miss our beloved comrade in the band and corps. May God bless his sorrowing wife and friends.

GONE TO HIS REWARD.

Calgary.—We have laid to rest the oldest soldier of our corps, Father Smith. Our late comrade was a faithful soldier for years, getting out to the meetings whenever possible, and working as much as his strength would allow in the interests of God's Kingdom. He had almost reached his seventy-third birthday, and have been led into the light. His place in our corps is now vacant, but we are going to swell the ranks of the redeemed in heaven. On Sunday afternoon, after the funeral service and interment, which was held in the barracks. The band marched out of the barracks, as well as many friends, accompanied the remains to the cemetery.

We intend to serve God faithfully, as our dear comrade has done, and then we, too, will receive a soldier's welcome home.—Adj't. E. Hayes.

♦ ♦ ♦

A FAMOUS SOLDIER PROMOTED.

"Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."

Brother Blanchard has laid down his cross for a crown. Our dear friend, Mr. Sanford, who was sent to rescue Sanford from his entombment in the wall at Paris in 1870, died yesterday with a severe cold, from which he never rallied. He had a great experience that Jesus was his Saviour, and almost the last words he said were, "It does not matter much, I'm going to be with Jesus." His family and friends are deeply grieved at his loss, but it is all over now, and he is at rest. Quite a large crowd attended the service, which was held in the barracks. The band marched out of the barracks, as well as many friends, accompanied the remains to the cemetery.

We intend to serve God faithfully, as our dear comrade has done, and then we, too, will receive a soldier's welcome home.—Adj't. E. Hayes.



Lieut.-Colonel Shantz, with the Champion Self-Denial Collectors of Halifax L.

We left Mich. at three o'clock this morning and stopped at Pontiac to make one more visit to the Indians. We then continued on to Oshkosh and St. Cloud.

We left next morning arrived at Green Bay about noon. Visited the Indians, who are preparing a new camp and are about to move to the west. We expect to be there about the 1st of June.

All our meetings are well attended and well received.

Our meetings on account of G. W. Smith.

Before our two meetings we had sought an saving campsite.

The following day Mr. and Mrs. temporal leaders.

The following day Indoor meeting at 8:30 A.M. and then we had breakfast.

Him we will be there.

For June 1st we are announcing a meeting.

Adj't. Warden is in the Army and we are much interested in him.

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THE WAR CRY.

Revival at Kingston.

Ten Days' Revival Campaign in the Limestone City—50 Sesters, 25 for Pardon and 25 for Purity and Power—Glorious Penitent Form Scenes—Give to Jesus Glory.

During the days when I was P. O. of the East Ontario Province, Kingston used to be a favorite battleground of mine, and the last week-end I spent in the city (my farewell) God gave us twenty-six souls crying at His feet for mercy. Hallelujah! War Cry readers may imagine my pleasure when arrangements were completed for me to visit the corps for a revival campaign, the first opportunity of returning for nearly two and a half years, that is, to personally lead an attack against sin.

♦ ♦ ♦

The officers, Adj't. and Mrs. Bloss, with whom I spent a few very happy and successful days in the Imperial City some months ago; received me wholeheartedly, and during my stay looked after my comfort, and succeeded admirably. God bless them. The Adj'tant, assisted by Capt. Urquhart and Lieut. Carpenter, had the services well announced and the city filled, etc.

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What can I say about the public meetings? Considering other attractions, the hot weather, etc., we did not fare badly, as the following figures will show: Inside attendance, 2,000; open-air attendance, 300; income, \$70.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Montreal Methodist Conference was held in Kingston, attended by some hundreds of ministers and laymen, and the Conference was sitting during our campaign, and doubtless their magnificent public services drew a number away who otherwise would have been with us. Still, a few delegates came to see us, among them Judge Wood and Mr. Werry, the latter of the Montreal Witness staff. Several ministers also gave us a call, one testifying that he was saved at the Army penitent form. The Army has thousands of spiritual children toiling away for Christ outside the ranks.

♦ ♦ ♦

How can I describe the penitent form scenes? It is vain to attempt it. Oh, how God did come down upon us on that first Sunday morning! Hearts were broken, sobs were heard, tears were shed, and cries went up to heaven for the balm to be applied, and then they prayer was answered and peace was given. Here is a husband and wife kneeling side by side. He had become estranged from the Army, but amidst rejoicings he promised to take his stand as a soldier again. One woman, very much convicted, went out of the meeting, but she was followed by two delegates of the Conference, who found her on a street corner and brought her back to the mercy seat, where, with three others, she found pardon for her sins. God grant they may remain ever faithful.

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The band did very well: only about ten in number, but they play very fair indeed, and not only back numbers, but up-to-date selections as well. They were present at nearly every open-air held. God bless them.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Junior and Band of Love work is under the charge of Mrs. Campbell and Bro. Kinch respectively, but they are sadly in need of helpers. The children's work seems to be handicapped in many places because of real good workers. This branch of our work is so important that it needs the very best help that can be given. May the Lord raise up more laborers.

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We visited the Poorhouse, which is in charge of two Kingston soldiers, Brother and Sister Countryman, and had a few words with the inmates, thirty-seven in number. One of them was 102 years of age, and the writer had the privilege of asking the centenarian how he was in his soul. We looked into the Military College, where eighty Cadets were being trained in the tactics of war. The Asylum and Penitentiary claimed a little of our attention. In the latter place a young man, a few hours before

our visit, suicided. While in the Asylum we heard the wails of despair. Oh, sin, sin, sin, what a monster thou art!

♦ ♦ ♦

To-night (Monday) concluded our campaign. We are anticipating a glorious finish-up, and we trust the corps will be better in every way for our ten days. God grant it.

♦ ♦ ♦

Your humble dust returns to Toronto to assist in the great Camp Meetings, and Capt. Urquhart again joins the Harmonic Revivalists, for a time at any rate, while Adj't. and Mrs. Bloss remain at the old stand.

♦ ♦ ♦

I must not forget the kindness of Mrs. Wright, who entertained Capt. Urquhart; and Lawyer Snooks, who gave us a drive into the country.—Lieut.-Colonel Pugmire.

STIRRING TIMES IN CAPE BRETON.

Louisburg is going ahead. Quite a few souls have been saved of late, and are taking their stand on the platform. The crowds are good, and the income is getting better. The S.-D. target of eighty-five dollars was freely given by the soldiers and friends. Capt. Miller and Lieut. Moore are doing well.

Whitney Pier is still on the rise, crowds go to, and the officers get their full salary. Their first S.-D. target of one hundred dollars came rolling in O. K. A few souls are getting saved, and the prospects for the future are good. Capt. Clink and Lieut. Wood are doing their best for the Pier.

Sydney Mines, under the command of Capt. Chandler and Lieut. Jones, is flourishing nicely. I was there with a few of the officers. The Temperance Hall was hired for the occasion. We had a fine crowd and a good meeting, with four souls in the fountain. A collection of eleven dollars was taken. We have a loyal lot of soldiers here. About twenty-five were on the march and took part in the meeting that night. Self-Denial is all right. Thirty dollars more than last year was raised. The N. S. Coal Company has granted us a fine piece of land, and arrangements will be made in the near future for a new barracks.

Reserve Mines is under the command of Capt. Lehans and Lieut. Newell, who are doing all they can for God and souls. We have just had a good United meeting here. The first S.-D. target of seventy dollars is the result of faith and works. Good for Reserve! A few souls have been saved also.

Dominion. Capt. and Mrs. Jones are holding the fort here. Our work has been feeling the effects of the mine fire. Many of our comrades have gone away to other places to work, which makes our crowds very small, but we are doing our best for God and souls. Our comrades have done well for Self-Denial. Eighty dollars is good, considering the circumstances.

Port Hood is still alive. I have just spent a week-end there, and had a glorious time. Ensign Brown and Capt. Meikle are doing well, and the prospects for the S. A. work in the town are fine. The soldiers were delighted with their Self-Denial, and raised the neat sum of fifty-one dollars.

Inverness. This is our latest opening. Capt. Andrews and Lieut. Ginnevan are in charge. As yet they can only hold a few meetings a week, in the Presbyterian Hall, but we are building a barracks and quarters, which will be complete in a few weeks. This is a delightful little mining town; it is building up rapidly, and will be a proper place for the Salvation Army.

North Sydney is having quite a revival. The past two weeks thirty souls have been saved, and the barracks is crowded every night. On Sundays we have the Royal Albert Hall filled afternoon and night. Ensign and Mrs. Parsons are in charge and are getting along well. Self-Denial is all right.

Sydney. The new barracks is proving a great blessing to this place. The crowds are improving and a few souls are getting saved. The Glace Bay Band-boys and myself spent a week-end there. The band was much appreciated, the music being up-to-date. Ensign and Mrs. Knight are in charge, and are doing their best

for God and souls. The Self-Denial target was reached, and ten dollars over for good measure.

Glace Bay II. is doing well. Quite a number of souls have been saved, and the new hall is packed to the doors every Sunday night. The future of the Salvation Army in this place is bright. The junior work fed on by Serg.-Majors Rea and Carter, is doing fine. They did well for S.-D. Capt. Reader is in charge of the corps.

Glace Bay I. is going ahead nicely. Our barracks is packed every Sunday night, and we have good crowds during the week. During the past week-end Capt. Jones assisted with the meetings. We had the joy of pointing eleven souls to God for pardon and fifteen for the blessing, and the income for the week-end was twenty-five dollars. The Self-Denial came off with flying colors. Five hundred dollars was raised, making one hundred dollars over our target, and one hundred and fifty more than last year. I am delighted with the way our Local Officers and comrades took hold of this effort.

Things are booming all around the district. Two more new openings are under consideration. Adj't. and Mrs. Dowell are on furlough in Cape Breton, and are always willing to lend a helping hand in the Corps and District. Our monthly officers' and soldiers' meetings are proving a great blessing to all. Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Sharp are much loved all around the District, and their visits are always looked forward to with delight.—J. S. McLean, D.O.

THE GENERAL.

Our honored leader is having wonderful times on the Continent. One hundred and eight souls were found at the mercy seat at Neuchatel, Switzerland, as the result of one day's meetings.

At Zurich the General held a glorious council with his German-Swiss officers, which is reported as follows:

"If we may be allowed a comparison, we should say that the officers began under more restraint than is the case with their English comrades. Nevertheless, that does not mean that they were less fervent in spirit, or less anxious to learn. In a moment we saw the General understand, for by a few homely and fatherly remarks, affecting his relationship with them, and their connection with him and the worldwide Army, he laid siege to their affections and carried them by storm, or, perhaps, to be more accurate, he provoked a confession of that love already in their hearts towards him.

"The Field Officers, both men and women, presented a pleasing appearance, and were certainly not without those natural qualifications which make for success. May the Holy Spirit find ready co-operation in every one of them, and we may be sure faithful Switzerland will then see the glory of God in the salvation of many souls, and the rising up of a great and mighty army to praise Him.

"The General's addresses were of exceptional power and beauty, and if we may judge merely from our own observations, we should say they survived the test of translation and reached the spot every time.

"Six meetings under canvas in two days, with the glass registering ninety degrees, is enough to test the strength of any man, and it was, therefore, with deep concern we waited to hear how the General was after his night's rest.

"God had been to him better than all our fears, and to our astonishment he appeared fresh and vigorous as ever. That he felt the importance of his task was apparent from his first utterances.

"Throughout the two days the General was supported by Commissioner Howard (the Foreign Secretary), Commissioner Booth-Hellberg (the Territorial Commander), and his faithful henchman, Colonel Lawley. Mrs. Booth-Hellberg was not, owing to the birth of her little daughter, able to be present, but her heart was with us, and her prayers counted for much.

"Advance 'Heilsarmee,' until in heart and life the people are as charming as the mountains, lakes, and valleys of fair Switzerland.—E. W."

Major Dace, Chief Secretary for Japan, has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier.



Canadian Cuttings.

Nine distinguished degree of LL. D. at the of the University of T

Fire caused damage McMahen & Grange London, Ont.

C.P.R. freight emp at Vancouver and o declared the strike of as required on the Co

The reservoir on the Bend, British Columbia was nearly overwhelmed. The railway track for small houses, were sw Tolton Bros. Agric at Guelph, were damaged over \$20,000.

Engineer W. John Knott were killed by a bridge on the C.P.R. Rat Portage.

Mr. Geo. W. Brown Collingwood, was fat lad, who, with a load attempting to climb in Brown was sitting.

A train on the Bay ditched at Enterprise. Batteries were aboard it. They lost five horses smashed, but none of U. S. Siftings.

Five thousand people homes through the f Thirty persons are drowned.

Union employees in Chicago are on strike men, principally wait chiefly for higher pay

A stage traveling Redding, Cal., was heavily masked and heavily secured some \$400 from the eight passenger

In a fire at Roch damaged to the exten was killed.

Labor delegates in with accepting bribes the men they represent

Seven bodies, most been recovered at Cliff from the cloudburst persons are missing, exceed \$100,000.

The building trac which involved over ended.

British Briefs.

Three men, three killed and a number the result of a fire a gow. Thousands of throwing down a wa The victims were around which the bl million gallons of w

The second-class ordered to Valparai subjects, whose live bellion which has br

An officer and s boiler explosion on Hove.

King Edward's largly attended.

In the British Ho bill was passed with Millet's famous p at Paris for \$8,320.



Canadian Cuttings.

Nine distinguished men received the honorary degree of LL. D. at the commencement exercises of the University of Toronto.

Fire caused damage of almost \$100,000 at McMahon & Granger's wholesale warehouse, London, Ont.

C.P.R. freight employees, who went on strike at Vancouver and other western points, have declared the strike off, and will be taken back as required on the Company's terms.

The reservoir on the mountain side, at North Bend, British Columbia, gave way, and the town was nearly overwhelmed by a torrent of water. The railway track for some distance, and several small houses, were swept away.

Tolton Bros' Agricultural Implement Works, at Guelph, were damaged by fire to the extent of over \$20,000.

Engineer W. Johnston and Fireman W. Knott were killed by their engine going through a bridge on the C.P.R. into Moose Lake, near Rat Portage.

Mr. Geo. W. Brown's seven-year-old son, of Collingwood, was fatally wounded by another lad, who, with a loaded gun in his hand, was attempting to climb into the rig in which young Brown was sitting.

A train on the Bay of Quinte Railway was ditched at Enterprise. The 11th and 16th Field Batteries were aboard on their way to Deseronto. They lost five horses, and several guns were smashed, but none of the men were hurt.

U. S. Siftings.

Five thousand people were driven from their homes through the floods, at East St. Louis. Thirty persons are thought to have been drowned.

Union employees in ten of the large hotels in Chicago are on strike. Approximately 2,000 men, principally waiters and cooks, are out, chiefly for higher pay.

A stage traveling between Weaverville and Redding, Cal., was held up and robbed by two masked and heavily-armed highwaymen, who secured some \$400 and some valuable watches from the eight passengers.

In a fire at Rochester, N.Y., property was damaged to the extent of \$500,000, and one man was killed.

Labor delegates in New York are charged with accepting bribes to betray the interests of the men they represent.

Seven bodies, most of them of women, have been recovered at Clifton, Ariz., since the torrent from the cloudburst spent its fury. Thirty persons are missing, and the property loss will exceed \$100,000.

The building trades strike in New York, which involved over 100,000 men, is practically ended.

British Briefs.

Three men, three boys and a woman were killed and a number of persons were injured as the result of a fire at a whiskey distillery, Glasgow. Thousands of casks of spirits exploded, throwing down a wall of an adjoining flour mill. The victims were buried beneath the debris, around which the blazing whisky streamed. A million gallons of whisky were burned.

The second-class cruiser Amphyon has been ordered to Valparaiso, Chile, to protect British subjects, whose lives are endangered by the rebellion which has broken out there.

An officer and six men were injured by a boiler explosion on the British cruiser Good Hope.

King Edward's last levee of the season was largely attended.

In the British House of Commons the budget bill was passed without a division.

Millet's famous picture, "La Herse," was sold at Paris for \$8,320.

International Items.

Violent earthquakes continue in several sections of Mexico.

For the third time in three years the Board of Revenues building, at Pekin, was destroyed by fire.

The period of military service in France has been reduced from three to two years.

Violent rainstorms flooded many mines in the St. Etienne district of France, compelling cessation of work.

M. Todorovitch, Servian Minister of the Interior, succumbed to wounds inflicted by Belgrade murderers.

Gen. Matos, leader of the Venezuelan rebels, acknowledged complete defeat and asked President Castro's forgiveness.

The Italian Legation has begun the installation of the Marconi system at Pekin to communicate direct with the ships in the Gulf of Pechili.

Fully 1,500 Bulgarian refugees arrived in the Burgas district from Pirogou, Kuli, Kovatchaz, and neighboring villages. They report that a reign of terror exists in the vilayet of Adrianople. Turkish regulars and Bash-Bazouks are said to be pillaging the whole region, under the pretext of searching for arms, and are arresting and maltreating the dwellers in the countryside. The panic-stricken people are fleeing in a body, men, women, and children, taking with them their carts, cattle, and all moveable possessions.

It is reported that the village of Enridge, in the district of Adrianople, consisting of 500 houses, was attacked on June 2nd by Bash-Bazouks and the entire population, with the exception of 200 men, massacred. The village was pillaged and the loot carried off to neighboring Turkish villages.

North China is suffering from the severest drought in many years. The Emperor's prayers having proved unavailing, the Government, as a last resource, has sent the Governor of Pekin reverently to invite the iron rain tablet from the temple at Hantansien, near the southern border of the Province, and to escort it to Pekin in order to obtain rain. The tablet will be allowed a fortnight's grace to operate. It has never been known to fail, the Chinese declare, and their superstition leads them to think that the end of the drought is now assured.

It is reported that two hundred lives were lost at Azoff, Russia, as the result of the collapse of a gangway there, while a pleasure party was landing from the steamer Moskva.

"Who helps quickly helps twice."

SALVATION ARMY Fresh Air Camp

OAKVILLE,
July and August, 1903.

To Commissioner Eva Booth:

Enclosed please find \$.....

being my donation to help you in defraying the expenses of the outing for three hundred poor or sick children.

Name.....
(Mr., Mrs. or Miss)

Address.....

Cut out this Coupon and send your donation at once to MISS BOOTH, S. A. Temple, Toronto, Ont.

SERVIAN DYNASTY ENDED BY ASSASSINS.

The horrible happenings in Belgrade, Servia, during the past week, resulting in the murder of King Alexander I. and Queen Draga, are appalling, and cause the civilized world to shudder that such dark deeds could be perpetrated in this age.

The full details of the assassination are too sickening to relate, but it appears among the conflicting accounts of the Servian tragedy, the military conspirators were resolved to kill the King and Queen, and effected their purpose. It is also certain that treachery existed in the palace. The difficulty the conspirators met with in entering the palace was due to Naumovitch, who failed to bring the key as arranged. The bodies of both King and Queen were pierced with innumerable thrusts of bayonets and sabres. It appears that between thirty and fifty officers entered the palace, and each delivered at least one blow. The King's body, as well as the Queen's, was thrown from the first floor window to the ground below. It seems that the conspiracy began with the politicians, and the soldiers were afterwards won over. Alexander was not favored by the army like his father, and Queen Draga did more to estrange it than he did. Her proteges were promoted, those she disliked had their careers ruined. All members of the military conspiracy were bound to secrecy, and were all pledged to obey blindly the orders of their immediate superiors.

The Servian army, which it appears is responsible for the massacre of their Sovereigns, is divided into three classes—the first class encircling men between twenty-five and thirty years of age, constitutes the standing army, which numbers eighteen thousand on a peace footing and about 100,000 on a war footing. The first two years are served with the colors and the remainder of the term with the reserve.

The second class contain men between thirty and thirty-seven, who have served in the standing army.

The third class, which is only called out in extraordinary emergencies, is composed of men between thirty-seven and fifty. The total military strength of Servia, according to a good authority, is 210,000 men.

The capital of Servia is Belgrade, at the junction of the Danube and the Save, being the only town with more than 15,000 inhabitants.

Servia is a Kingdom belonging to the Balkan peninsula of Europe, lying between Bosnia on the west and Bulgaria and Roumania on the east, and between the Turkish Province of Albania of the south and the Austrian military frontier on the north.

Revivalists at Gananoque.

We have had the Harmonic Revivalists with us for seventeen days. They did good work, taking full charge of the corps. Our officers, Capt. and Mrs. Dodger, have been laid aside on account of Mr. Dodger's illness. The Revivalists, with the help of our friends, raised \$1,000, and we were able to pay off twenty dollars. They sold War Crys and held meetings every night on the street and in the barracks. We rejoiced over the return of our old friends, the Revivalists, for us. Some of the converts have taken their stand on the platform. We are believing to see many more backsliders returning to God. One of them.

To the Memory of the Late Mrs. Henderson, Faversham, Ont.

You left me, dear, You've gone away
To your bright home above,
There we shall meet one happy day
To praise our God of love.

Together here we served the Lord
For few, but precious, years;
We fought the fight with shield and sword,
To conquer with tears.

It seems a sin I bear, You sing
Along with angels who sing
Around the throne of Christ our King,
With faces, oh, so bright.

I know you praise your Saviour there,
Even more than here below,
For near His beauty bright and fair,
The joys of heaven you know.

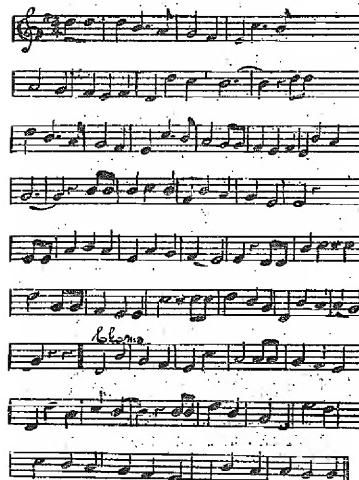
And now that you have gone to dwell
Among the ransomed throng,
We realize you will have to arrest
His praises here with song.

Our promise still to you shall be
That we'll cultivate true
Unto our souls, from earth set free,
Shall meet beyond the blue.

SONGS OF THE WEEK.

A Popular Australasian Song.

BY W. E. G., WOODBURN, N.S.W.



For many a year I held the world dear,
Its follies and pleasures I loved;
No thought of my God, no heed to His word.
In sorrow and misery I roved.
At last came a day of remorse,
I found I was on the wrong course;
What I was to do I hardly knew,
Till I thought of my God on the Cross.

Chorus.

Come, along; He'll make you strong:
He's preparing a mansion up higher,
Do come away, He'll save you to-day;
He will save you from hell's burning fire.

To Jesus I came, my heart full of pain,
My soul with great sorrow cast down;
He took all away, and through Him to-day
I'm sure of a heavenly crown.
Now all the day long with prayer and song
My soul doth a blessing receive,
And I'm sure I can say there's pardon to-day
For all who on Him will believe.

Boundless Mercy.

Tunes.—*Eaton* (B.J. 167); *Banks and Braes* (B.J. 50).

2 Now I have found the ground wherein
Sure my soul's anchor will remain;

Jesus' love for my sin
Before the world's foundation slain.
Whose mercy shall unshaken stay,
When heaven and earth are fled away.

O love! thou bottomless abyss,
My sins are swallowed up in Thee;
Covered is my unrighteousness,
Nor spot of guilt remains on me;
While Jesus' blood through earth and skies,
Mercy—free, boundless mercy cries.

With faith I plunge me in this sea,
Here is my hope, my joy, my rest;
Hither where hell assails I flee,
I look into my Saviour's breast;
Away sad doubt and anxious fear,
Mercy is all that's written there.

Though waves and storms go o'er my head,
Though strength, and health, and friends be gone,
Though joys be withered all, and dead;
Though every comfort be withdrawn:
On this my steadfast soul relies,
Father, Thy mercy never dies.

Fixed on this ground will I remain,
Though my heart fail, and flesh decay;

This anchor shall my soul sustain,
When earth's foundations melt away.
Mercy's full power I then shall prove,
Loved with an everlasting love.

Glory to His Name.

Tunes.—*My soul is now united* (B.J. 118); *I'd choose to be a soldier* (B.J. 125).

3 Oh, I have been to Jesus! to me He's spoken peace;
To-day He is my Refuge; oh, what a sweet release!
From every storm He hides me, from sin He keeps me free;
In everything He guides me, He's All-in-all to me.

Chorus.

Oh, glory to His name!
He's taken my sins away!
And now He keeps me happy,
As I trust Him day by day!

Once on the stormy billows my sin-sick soul was tossed;
But now I'm in the harbor, my fears and troubles lost.
I'm glad I've cast my anchor, I'm sure that it will hold;
And I shall go to heaven to share the love untold.

O comrade on life's ocean, to-day may rise the storm;
Thy storm before the even to depths of woe he borne.
Oh, step into the lifeboat that's launching out for thee;
No longer, by the foul winds tossed, stay on sin's troubled sea.

Thanksgiving.

BY CAPT. MAY LANG, PETERBORO.

Tune.—*We'll fight* (B.J. 59).

4 O Lord, we thank Thee for Thy love,
Thy death upon the tree,
The home prepared for us above,
If we will live for Thee.

We will, we will,

We will, Lord, live for Thee,

We'll tell to all around 'Thy love.'

Thy suffering on the tree.

All kinds of sinners Thou wilt save,
The worst may be forgiven,
The lowest down, the deepest dyed,
May have a home in heaven.

Backsliders, too, Thou wilt receive,
The broken heart wilt heal,
If willing to confess their sin,
And at the cross to kneel.

Through the Shadows.

BY CAPT. NELLIE STATA.

Tune.—*Silver threads among the gold*.

In a tiny vine-clad cottage

Sat mother with her child
Closely folded to her bosom,
Telling her in accents mild
Of the One who e'er would be
Near to guide her o'er life's sea,
That her feet need never stray
From the straight and narrow way.

Lead me, lead me,
Saviour, lead me lest I stray;
Gently down the stream of time,
Saviour, lead me all the way.

Just a few short years have glided
Swiftly o'er that cottage home;
By dark clouds 'tis now surrounded,
For within one darkened door
She is kneeling by the one
Who is passing through the gloom,
Listening to her softly pray:
"Keep my darling till that day."

Jesus, Lover of my soul,
Let me to Thy bosom fly,
While the nearer waters roll,
While the tempest still is high, etc.

All alone cast on life's ocean,
She has left the country home,
Left the prayerful little cottage,
For life in a city home,
Here betrayed, and left to go
Down to sin's dark haunts of woe,
Where from out the realms of light,
Mother's voice comes through the night.

Other refuge have I none,
Hangs my helpless soul on Thee,
Leave, ah, leave me not alone,
Still support and comfort me, etc.

To our Home her way she wended,
Through the shadow she must go;
"Do not leave me, nurse," she whispered,
As the tide was ebbing low.

"I know He has heard my cry,
And for me He came to die."
He forgave her, and to-day,
As His child, we hear her say:

"Plenteous grace with Thee is found,
Grace to cover all my sin,
Let the healing streams abound,
Make and keep me pure within," etc.

Why Not To-Night?

Tune.—*Why not to-night?* (B.J. 131).

6 Oh, do not let the word depart,
Or close thine eyes against the light;

Poor sinner, harden not thy heart,
Thou wouldest be saved—why not to-night?

To-morrow's sun may never rise
To bless thy long-deluded sight;

This is the time—oh, then, be wise!
Thou wouldest be saved—why not to-night?

Our God in pity lingers still,
And wilt thou thus His love requite?

Renounce at length thy stubborn will,
Thou wouldest be saved—why not to-night?

The world has nothing left to give,
It has no new, no pure delight;

Oh, try the life which Christians live;

Thou wouldest be saved—why not to-night?

Ho! for Dufferin Grove!

GREAT CAMP MEETINGS, LED BY

THE COMMISSIONER

ASSISTED BY THE

Territorial Headquarters Staff,

The Famous Staff Band, the Red Knights Vocal Troupe,
the Provincial and Training Home Staff, and
the Khaki Contingent.

FROM

Saturday, June 20th,

TO

Monday, June 29th.

PROGRAM.

Thursday, June 25th, 3 and 8 p.m. Mammoth Musical Meeting
in the evening. MISS BOOTH will deliver a popular address.
Friday, June 26th, 3 and 8 p.m. Speaker—Lieut. Colonel Gaskin.
Saturday, June 27th, at 3 p.m. Speaker—Lieut. Colonel Pugmire.
Sunday, June 28th (all day). MISS BOOTH will deliver thrilling addresses at 3 and 7.30 p.m.

MONDAY, JUNE 29th, at 3 and 8 p.m.

MISS BOOTH

WILL PUBLICLY COMMISSION FORTY CADETS FOR
VARIOUS FIELDS OF SERVICE at 8 p.m.

GRAND CLIMAX OF CAMPAIGN.